



In advance of the world cup in Spain, the USSR No. 1 squad edged USSR No. 2, 2-1.
Photo by Igor Utkin

Football: 52 inimitable games



On June 13 the 12th World Football Championship gets underway, with the 24 teams which had overcome all the obstacles of the elimination tournaments poised to vie for medals during the 28 days it lasts. They will play 52 matches in all, the latter being eagerly awaited by millions of enthusiasts of this most popular game in the world. On the eve of the championship FIFA reported that out of 39,800,000 players in 150 countries over 500 top-notch footballers will be showing their paces in Spain. Who will capture the championship? This question of questions has given "little" to a plethora of computations and forecasts, which have gripped the world of sport.

The expanded number of competitors and consequently the increase in the number of matches is not the only distinguishing feature of the current championship. For the first time, not just one or two but several teams have entered the fray as favorites, while confirmed outsiders make no attempt to hide their ambitious goals.

In this connection, much interest was aroused by a statement by former Argentine squad player Omar Sivori: the latest games of the Peruvian players impressed me a lot, he told newsmen. Their elimination group rivals Italy and Poland will find it rough going. I dream of seeing Argentina, world title winner of 1978, playing in the final game, but the most likely finalists will be Brazil and the FRG.

On arrival in Seville, where on June 14 Brazil will play the USSR in the first game, its head coach Teló Santana told fans: We are now in tip-top shape. We've done a lot of work and are hoping to win the championship "gold".

Jupp Derwall, chief coach of the West German team, the European champions, also has the same goal. The team includes such stars as Kaltz, Rummenigge, Fischer, and Breitenreiter, the latter having been a member of the 1974 world championship line-up.

Many, especially the elimination group rivals, have to think

hard following the Soviet Union's confident performance in the elimination rounds of the 1981 European Cup Winners Cup.

For us, the USSR is a "great unknown", noted Scotland coach Jack Stebbins. But we do know a little about them: this is a well-organized team with a good playing discipline. Prominent in their attack are Blokkin and Shestakov, noted for their knack of finding scoring possibilities in tight air.

Incidentally, the USSR played Greece, Argentina, the GDR, Sweden, in the run-up to the cup, winning two and drawing two games.

Spain, mindful of the fact that in four recent championships the hosts came out in times, are keeping out of the limelight.

We could cite more elements by football experts who basically add up to a general consensus that each team to come to Spain to win.

Alexander BUSEV

Soviet sambists take world cup

The Soviet sambo squad has won the fourth world cup in Bilbao, Spain, drubbing Spain, the USA and France 10-0 each and the hosts' second line-up, 9-1. The USSR won the three previous tournaments, too.

The world cup competition was originally sponsored by Fernando Compa of Spain, President of the World Sambo Committee of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation.

Prized trophy for USSR squad

The USSR ice-hockey line-up was voted the team of the year by the International Sports Press Association (AIPS), which awarded them a special prize. It was announced at the Association's 46th Congress that has recently taken place in Athens.

Cycling news

Sergei Voronin from Tashkent has won the international race across Italy, Giro d'Abbruzzo. Incidentally, last year he won another many-day race, Giro d'Italia.



Edmundas Kilmonas rides Despotas to victory in the "Discoveries Prize" show jumping event at the trade union individual equestrian championship held at the Bilsa equestrian sports complex.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Participants in the 3rd Moscow youth games, held in the Olimpiyskiy sports complex swimming pool, showed a sense of rhythm and the ability to keep nicely aloft while performing the complex series of figures. Well-known Soviet synchronous swimmer Irina Potyomkina (photo) won the event.

Photo by Igor Lilev



Voronin's teammate Sergei Prilyi from Alma-Ata was the second top individual finisher.

and the Soviet team, which won three of the seven stages, came first overall.

Volleyball spectacular soon

As many as 24 countries will attend the finals of the 1982 world women's volleyball championship getting underway on September 12 in Peru. The draw in Peru's capital Lima pitted the

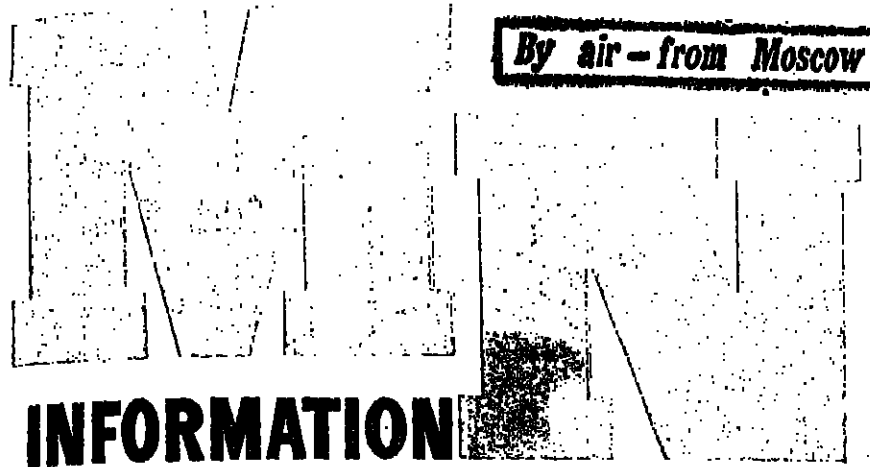
Olympic champions the USSR against the GDR, Australia and Chile in an elimination group. The championship will close on September 25.

Mats Wilander makes a splash

Swede Mats Wilander, 17, produced a storm at the French tennis Open by becoming the youngest male singles winner in the entire history of this most prestigious event.

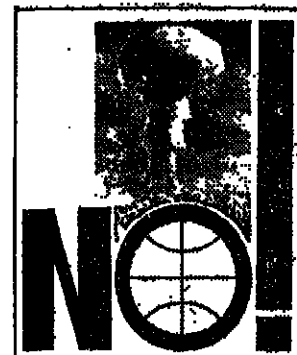
Like in all his previous tournament games, in the final Wilander exhibited surprisingly mature tactics, composure and endurance. Experts believe he

has all the makings of a top player; what he needs is a little more stability at the back of his act more confidently up to his knees. Many compare him to the celebrated compatriot Björn Borg. Asked about his prospects, Wilander said he would be priming for Wimbledon in the second half of June.



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This is demanded by millions of simple people on both sides of the Atlantic

Today's feelings of the Western Europe were revealed by a wave of mass protest action which accompanied president Reagan's visit.

In Rome 200 thousand people demonstrated for peace and disarmament.

In London a meeting attended by 230 thousand people took place in Hyde Park in protest against the growing threat arising from NATO being equipped with nuclear arms.

400 thousand West Germans from different cities got together in Bonn to voice their protest against Western Europe being made hostage to Washington's nuclear blackmail.

100 thousand marched through the streets of West Berlin proclaiming a resolute "No to NATO's Brussels decision!"

Mass protest demonstrations also took place in Madrid, Lisbon, Copenhagen, Brussels, and Hanover.

Everywhere, the demonstrations and rallies were held under similar slogans and the protesters made the same demands: "We stand for peace!" "No to new American missiles in Europe!" and "Stop the arms race!"



● Olympic peace fire from Greece has been delivered to New York for the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament. It was carried across Europe and Canada by peace supporters. ● Peace supporters demonstrating in New York.

New York. Over 1,000,000 people took part in the nuclear disarmament demonstration in New York. The huge march included Americans from other cities as well as peace supporters from many other countries who had come to New York to demonstrate the

strength of the public desire for peace and security to the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

The will for peace manifested during the demonstration, notes "The New York Times", shows

that the nuclear disarmament movement has acquired new forms and has made a qualitative leap forward. It has shown its power and it cannot any longer be disregarded. In the course of three atomic decades, America has seen nothing to equal this movement.



POLICY OF PRIMITIVE ANTI-SOVIETISM

Washington. The "new crusade" against the USSR announced by Ronald Reagan in London has been described by Ronald Dellums, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives in the US Senate from California, as representing an irresponsible approach to major international issues, and as being damaging to the interests of the American people.

This policy of primitive anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism is aimed at causing a further deterioration in relations between the two countries, at heightening international tension, at hampering the possible conclusion of arms-control agreements, and at creating a favorable atmosphere for an unbridled arms race. Dellums declared in conversation with a TASS correspondent. The administration's hopes of achieving military and strategic superiority over the USSR are highly illusory, for the Soviet Union will have no difficulty in taking measures to prevent this. Such hopes pose a threat to the entire world, the Congressman pointed out.

The policy of strength being proclaimed by the White House is utterly absurd, Dellums stressed. We all inhabit the same spaceship — "the Earth", and we have to live in peace.

TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION WELL UNDER WAY

French cellist, Jean Farry, performed on the first day of the competition in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (photo). This is the second international contest in which Farry has taken part. In 1980 he won an award at the Casals competition in Budapest.

In the first round the cellists will play a programme consisting of: Bach's Suite No. 4, the first movement of Haydn's Concerto in D major and Tchaikovsky's "Pezzo capriccioso". The jury led by noted Soviet cellist Dmitri Shostakov will have to listen to this programme 70 times as there are 70 entrants in the cellist division of the competition.

Photo by Boris Koltman

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR, and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editors of both

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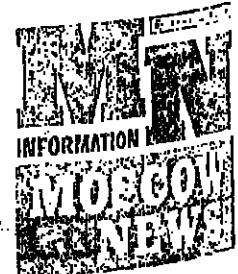
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FACTS and EVENTS

● A group of city councillors belonging to the Left Party — the Communists of Sweden, has appeared that Stockholm be declared a nuclear-free zone.

● The traditional international fair has opened in the Polish city of Poznan. Taking part are over 1,600 firms and foreign trade organizations from 24 countries.

Released from prison

Ankara. The military tribunal in Ankara which has been considering the case of 168 persons accused of being members of the banned Communist Party of Turkey and of "participating in subversive activities against the state" has decided to drop the cases of 35 of the accused. The latter were released. It is because "the accusations were groundless".

Curfew lifted in Szczecin

Warsaw. PAR-TASS. Wojciech Jaruzelski took the chair at a recent meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation which considered the social, political and economic situation prevailing in Poland over the past six months and set the goals for the immediate future.

It was noted that the main tasks set by the Council on December 13, 1981 were being implemented. The highest interests

of the socialist Polish state were guaranteed, and subversive anti-state activities had received a firm rebuff. Internal security has improved, and Poland has strengthened its position in the socialist community.

In view of the ongoing domestic situation, it was recommended that the minister of internal affairs continue further selective mitigation of

(Continued on page 2)

Portugal: tense situation

Lisbon. The political situation in Portugal has sharply deteriorated after the government reshuffle. Trying to overcome the growing contradictions in the ruling coalition, the head of the government fired a number of ministers appointing his supporters in their place.

In a speech at the swearing-in ceremony for the new min-

isters and state secretaries, General A. Ramalho Eanes, President of the Republic, said the cabinet shake-up was timely and that he had only sanctioned it to avoid being accused of interference in the revival of the constitution which is now in progress in parliament.

(Continued on page 2)

El Salvador: NLF on the offensive

San Salvador. Detachments of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front have launched an offensive in the north of the country. Their main thrust is towards the city of San Francisco Gotera, the administrative centre of the Morazan province, and the town of Chalaca lying on a major motorway, 20 kilometres south of town of Perquin which was taken over by the insurgents at the end of last week. Fierce fighting has been going on in the area over the past twenty-four hours.

According to the NLF radio, "Venceremos", the Front's troops are also advancing in the area of the town of Torola, situated less than two kilometres away from the Honduras border. Units headed by American "advisors"

have also come under attack in the town of San Vicente and in the capital, San Salvador.

New York. According to "The New York Times", El Salvador is to receive six jet fighters, as well as four reconnaissance and two military cargo planes from the United States.

The newspaper also states that in the present financial year, American aid to the unpopular Salvadoran regime stands at \$1 million dollars. By the end of the year, the Reagan administration intends to increase this figure by another 35 thousand. As if that were not enough, Washington is going to bump up its aid to its puppets in El Salvador — to 166 million dollars.

HENG SAMRIN: THE KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTION IS IRREVERSIBLE

Budapest. The all-round assistance and support given to Kampuchea by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and by other internal socialist countries is a reliable guarantee of the successful development of the Kampuchean revolution, Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, told the "Nepzabadsag" paper.

Despite colossal difficulties in the years following the country's liberation from the Pol Pot regime, Samrin said, the Kampuchean people have made important advances in the building of a new life and in the solution of economic and social problems. The forces of imperialism, hegemonism and international

reaction are still trying to reverse the process of progress transformation in Kampuchea and to eradicate the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people. Alongside armed provocation on the Kampuchean borders, he stressed, Peking and definite circles within ASEAN, spurred on by Washington, are working to knock together a so-called coalition government from among Khmer counter-revolutionary groupings, including Pol Pot followers responsible for the extermination of 3,000,000 Kampucheans. But the efforts of the Khmer reaction and its patrons are doomed to failure since their goals run counter to the interests of the Kampuchean people. The process of revolutionary renewal in Kampuchea is irreversible, Heng Samrin emphasized.



Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

Curfew lifted in Szczecin

(Continued from page 1)

marital law, while at the same time dealing firmly with all those who act against popular interest and the socialist state and thus interfere with the creation of a broad national consensus of opinion.

Attention was drawn to the fact that certain capitalist countries, the United States in particular, intensify their subversive and propagandistic activities against Poland. This threatens both European peace and the Polish national interest and leads to a protraction of martial law in Poland as well as hampering the process of normalization.

Warsaw. In accordance with the recommendation of the Chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation W. Jaruzelski, the minister of internal affairs gave the go-ahead to regional authorities to investigate the issue of resumed activity by scientific, cultural and other organizations. The president of Warsaw was empowered to consider lifting the curfew.

The curfew in Szczecin was lifted as from June 12, on the orders of the local military commander. This was made possible due to life being brought back to normal, to better order and improved public security.

Anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea

Tokyo. The influential Japanese "Seikai" magazine writes that there is growing anti-American sentiment in South Korea despite the massive reprisals carried out by Chun Doo-Hwan's regime and the strict censorship.

What does the oppressive Chun Doo-Hwan dictatorship and the domination of powerful US monopolies mean to the South Korean worker? The whip and a slice of bread soaked in tears, say leaders which are being distributed in Seoul National University.

An end must be put to the neo-colonialist strategy of the American capitalists and Reagan administration. This country has been converted into a huge ammunition depot storing all sorts of weapons, including nuclear arms. This can no longer be tolerated, says another leaflet from which "Seikai" quotes excerpts.

The South Korean students demand the withdrawal of the Pentagon's 40-thousand-strong expeditionary force, and protest at American business domination of the country's economy.

Fearing to lose an advantageous strategic bridgehead in the south of Korea, Washington will do all it can to reinforce its positions there. New equipment is shipped regularly to the American troops stationed in Korea, and the White House is not stingy in its finance of the South Korean police machine and the 600-strong puppet army. This financial year alone, Seoul will get 167 million dollars in loans to purchase the latest types of armaments from the United States, and in a year's time, this aid is to go up by more than one-quarter.

Portugal: tense situation

(Continued from page 1)

Several hours later Prime Minister R. Pinto Balsemão spoke on the national radio and TV networks attacking the head of state.

The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party has stated that Ramalho Eanes is undertaking a very heavy responsibility if he does not dissolve the cabinet and allow changes in the constitution.

FAHD FOR SAUDI THRONE

Ar-Riyadh. The newly proclaimed King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has announced that all Arabia has been proclaimed himself President of the country and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. In a special decree Montt announced that he assumed both executive and legislative powers "for an indefinite period".

Having taken all government and military power into his own hands, King Fahd has become sole dictator vested with unlimited authority.

Observers note that the change of power in Guatemala took

place in accordance with American plans. The United States has assigned that country a major role in "countering the growing Communist threat". It is in this way that the White House describes the victorious revolution in Nicaragua and the growing insurgent movements in El Salvador and other countries. Relying openly on dictators, the ruling administration in Washington has lifted the formal ban on the delivery of weapons to Guatemala. In the near future, it intends to supply the junta with weapons and other military hardware worth four million dollars.

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CIA TO GET GREATER LEGAL PROTECTION

Washington. The US Senate has given its final approval to a bill which provides for severe punishment for any American who publishes the dubious activities of the American secret services or who discloses the names of present or retired intelligence agents.

This "crime" is punishable by a 10-year prison sentence and by an up to 50-thousand dollar fine. Earlier, the bill was approved by the House of Representatives; it will now soon be signed by President Reagan himself, after which it will become law.

The bill, which was drawn up by the CIA, is part and parcel of an assault by reactionaries in the United States aiming to give the secret services even greater leeway in their subversive operations in other countries, and in talking Americans at home.

The bill bluntly states that judicial proceedings be initiated in all cases when there are grounds to "suppose" that publication of certain information could be prejudicial to the US intelligence services.

PEOPLE

Under pressure from the White House, the management of the CBS television network has announced that it is discontinuing one of its most popular television series "Lou Grant" in which the main part is played by the well-known American actor E. Asner, President of the Screen Actors Guild.

The progressive American public has protested indignantly against the campaign of persecuting E. Asner. Representatives of 70 public organizations have picketed the CBS Washington Headquarters.

The actor is a victim of a political reprisal, said S. Simon, Executive Director of the National Committee of the Radio and Television. The showing of the serial with Asner is discontinued because the actor's political views and activities have angered the administration, says C. Parlik, President of the American Newspaper Guild.

CHANGE OF STAGE PROPS IN GUATEMALA

Guatemala City. General Rios Montt, head of the military junta which seized power in Guatemala last March, has proclaimed himself President of the country and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. In a special decree Montt announced that he assumed both executive and legislative powers "for an indefinite period".

Having taken all government and military power into his own hands, Rios Montt has become sole dictator vested with unlimited authority.

Observers note that the change of power in Guatemala took

USA PRESSES JAPAN FOR GREATER MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Tokyo. Kyodo Tsushin-TASS. The Pentagon is trying to get Japan to increase its defence expenditure by an annual ten per cent, said American Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger at his meeting in Washington with the General Secretaries of three Japanese right-wing opposition parties. He said that this demand would be officially confirmed at the meeting between representatives from the two countries who are to discuss military matters in Hawaii in August.

Weinberger said that in order to ensure the security of Japan and of the United States it was necessary that the former should abandon its determination to restrict military expenditure to one per cent of its GNP.

This year, Japan has earmarked almost 2,000 thousand million yen for military purposes — 7.75 per cent more than in the previous year, or 0.9 per cent of its GNP.

The Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki has repeatedly stated that he will strictly adhere to the government's decision to keep military expenditure within one per cent of the GNP.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'GODFATHER' OF ARMS RACE

Writing in PRAVDA, A. Petrov describes President Reagan's address to the West German Bundestag as an attempt to break the existing rough parity in favour of the United States and the entire NATO bloc, both in medium range weapons and strategic armaments.

Indeed, one cannot see these proposals—for all the high-sounding words, with which they are camouflaged "just" and "sincere" etc., in any other light. If implemented, they would amount to the elimination of the Soviet medium range potential while leaving intact the US forward based means with no account taken of weapons of the same type in the possession of other NATO countries or of the United States' threshold superiority over the USSR in strategic armaments.

Prior to the American president's trip to Europe, the Western press wrote that Reagan would like people to stop thinking of him as of a political cowboy, Petrov notes, but his addresses both in London and Bonn have shown once more that the policy pursued by Washington is the root cause of the present tension in the world.

REAGAN THROWS ASIDE ALL RESTRAINT

It is in this way that Ye. Korchagin comments in IZVESTIA on Reagan's address to the British parliament.

It again became clear from the American president's speech that the current Washington administration has no wish to face reality, or support peaceful coexistence with countries having different socio-political systems. On the contrary, it is obsessed by great power chauvinism, which is paraded as state wisdom, almost as a new ideology, Korchagin points out. All sane people, aware of the danger of a policy geared to conflict and confrontation were in no doubt, after hearing the address, that the head of the White House is only paying lip service to restraint in international affairs. Following the lead of the American reaction, Korchagin continues, and pandering to his own convictions formed during the years of the "cold war", Reagan dreams of going down in history as the grave-digger of détente.

In 1946, Churchill crossed the ocean to launch the "crusade" against communism in his Fulton address. 36 years after crossing the ocean in the other direction, the self-styled saviour of ideas long rejected by mankind is out to revive the rotten spirit of the "cold war".

WHO STANDS BEHIND ISRAELI AGGRESSORS?

The myth about a certain peaceful process in the region allegedly started by Camp David has been finally dispelled, writes A. Stepanov, commenting on the Israeli aggression in Lebanon in the NEW TIMES weekly. The family move has laid bare the true springs of the Middle East conflict. Once again the Israeli aggressors have challenged the entire Arab world. To any person free from the poison of biased Israeli propaganda, it is clear that this time, the aggressor has the backing of its patrons from across the Atlantic.

The Israeli blow has been timed to coincide with the summit in Versailles, which means that Begin is confident that Western Europe and the United States will continue their support for Tel Aviv.

Hypocritically distancing themselves from Israel's barbaric actions and equally hypocritically calling for "restraint", the American administration has never ceased its aid to Tel Aviv during the latter's preparations for the aggression. In Washington, they knew better than anyone that Tel Aviv did not intend to solve the Palestinian problem at the negotiating table, but rather via large-scale military action.

CMEA AND THE THIRD WORLD

By the beginning of the 80s, 92 African, Asian and Latin American countries had been receiving economic and technical assistance from CMEA countries, including the construction of 4,918 industrial and other projects of which 3,330 have already been commissioned, writes A. Kozachenko in the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine. A major share of this assistance has been carried out by this country. By the beginning of 1981, nearly 1,200 industrial enterprises were being built with Soviet assistance in 85 developing countries, and 680 have already been completed and commissioned. Over the past decade, the sums of credits extended by the socialist countries to the developing countries have increased 2.1 times. Unlike the capitalist states, this country grants credits to newly independent states at 2.5 to three per cent of annual interest whereas the credits given by the West are typically granted at seven, nine and even more per cent a year. Thus, the usual credits by the IBRR are available to the developing countries at the interest of 11.6 per cent a year.

Earth's population

New York. By the year 2000, the population of this planet will stand at 0.1 thousand million people, according to a report released by the UN Population Fund.

It is pointed out in the report that the population growth rate throughout the world has dropped from 1.99 per cent in 1950-55 to 1.72 per cent in 1975-80. International experts believe that by the end of the century, this rate may fall to 1.5 per cent. If the present trend continues, the earth's population may become stable at 10.5 thousand million, by the year 2100.

China with its 1.02 thousand million population remains the most populous country on earth.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai ZABORIN

PREMEDITATED MURDER

Let's have a look at the historical facts. Lebanon never went to war with Israel and yet Tel Aviv has chosen precisely this country as the target for its unprecedentedly brazen military actions of the past few years, the biggest of them being the "new June" invasion of Lebanon, which claimed the lives of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, and left hundreds of thousands of civilians homeless and landless, without any means of subsistence. Having occupied a third of Lebanese territory, and plastering Beirut with fire, the invading forces left in their wake a blood-stained trail of plunder, destruction and suffering.

This was a case of unprovoked aggression against a sovereign nation, and Tel Aviv had long been casting about for a pretext for it. What is it that forces Israel to commit crime after crime each of which transcends all the generally recognized taboos of international law and challenge world public opinion?

Israel's goal in this latest case of aggression, the biggest since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, was

the creation in South Lebanon of a 40-kilometre "buffer zone" free of "the Palestinian presence". This, anyway, is what is now being asserted. But even leaving aside the question of who is to blame for the fact that the Palestinians still live away from their native land, there is more than enough evidence to prove that Tel Aviv's designs are considerably more ambitious than this.

Israel's chief goal is to seriously weaken the Palestine liberation movement and its vanguard, the PLO. In fact, this amounts to the implementation of this time by force of arms of the second stage of the Camp David deal. In undertaking the invasion, Israel sought to foil on the Palestinian the notorious "autonomy" in conditions of the former permanent occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and of the Gaza Strip. At the same time Israel was taken to seriously weaken Syria and promote the setting up of a regime in Lebanon ready to collaborate with the Zionists.

Secondly, the invasion was spearheaded by Tel Aviv's

long-standing expansionist claims to the fertile lands and hydropower resources in southern Lebanon. The establishment of Israeli control over this territory was discussed in Tel Aviv way back in the mid-50s. It was then thought desirable to set up a right-wing Christian "ministry" on the borders with Israel — which would, of course, immediately fall under the latter's control a "high degree of civil unrest" being feared in this very end.

The policy of the Tel Aviv leaders towards Lebanon, over recent years, shows that they continued, step by step, to implement this design.

There are, in addition, internal policy reasons for the invasion. For instance, the deepening crisis in the country's economy which is overburdened with exorbitant military expenditure, by astronomical (130-per cent) inflation rates and price rises, unemployment, a growing disproportion in the distribution of income among different social groups and mounting social tension. Under the circumstances, the Israeli power structure is lay-

ing increasing emphasis on military escapades to shift the citizens' attention from domestic to foreign problems—not forgetting the narrow political interests of the ruling Likud bloc coalition. Begin and his team doubtlessly reckon that the new wave of chauvinistic fervour will win them additional "points" in the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

Any description of the Lebanese tragedy would be hopelessly incomplete without a mention of the American part in it. "It is none other than the United States itself that has been providing Israel with the latest weapons as well as vast economic aid; it was Washington who on more than 30 occasions vetoed various UN Security Council resolutions condemning Israel's arbitrary rule (the latest trying a pull-out of Israeli troops from Lebanon). Last but not least, just a few days prior to the invasion Israel Defence Minister Sharon was in the United States, getting assurances of additional deliveries from the Pentagon of 75 F-16 warplanes. As well, the role of the American emissary Habib in the formulation of ceasefire terms in Lebanon is highly suspect — he has clearly taken Israel's part and the impression is he acted like an ambassador for Israel.

America is given to loud-mouthed broadcasting of the "Soviet threat" to the Arab peoples and of the alleged threat to Israeli security. In real life it is Israel that still persists in its aggression against the Arab peoples with overt American support for this aggression.

Caracas. Luis Antonio Herrera Campesino, President of Venezuela, has resolutely condemned the economic pressure, being put on his country by the United States, Britain and certain other Western European nations in view of Venezuela's support of Argentina in its struggle against British aggression. This aggression, stressed Venezuelan president, is directed against the whole of Latin America.

Round the Soviet Union

● A CARAVAN OF LARGE RIVER SHIPS HAS SET OFF ON A LONG VOYAGE ALONG THE ARCTIC SEA FROM THE PORT OF LENINGRAD. Their destinations are the estuaries of great Siberian rivers—the Ob, the Lena, and the Yenisei, where they are expected to intensify the transportation of cargoes on the waterways of Siberia.

● IN TURKMENIA, A SMALL DIESEL POWER STATION HAS BEEN CLOSED AT THE SETTLEMENT OF BAHARDOK, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE KARAKUM DESERT, because electricity there now comes from a 75-kilometre power transmission line which connects the settlement with the United Central Asian Power Grid.

● THE ENVIRONMENT WILL BECOME CLEANER WITH THE INSTALLATION OF VERSATILE BIOLOGICAL SEWAGE PURIFICATION SYSTEMS WHICH ARE NOW BEING COMMERCIALY PRODUCED IN KIRGHIZIA. These systems will be installed at industrial enterprises, residential estates and sanatoria. The use of this equipment guarantees a high degree of purification of water which can be re-utilized in industry.

● THE "OTTO SCHMIDT" ICE-BREAKER, A RESEARCH VESSEL, HAS SET OUT FOR THE ARCTIC. During the voyage, the scientists on board will carry out a programme of exploration in the West Arctic.

● AN EXHIBITION MOUNTED AT ALMA-ATA'S MUSEUM OF THE BOOK PROVIDES AN EXCELLENT IDEA OF THE HISTORY OF BOOK PRINTING IN KAZAKHSTAN. It features around 700 publications, ranging from the first national ABC to the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia, to posters and other illustrated items. Now Kazakhstan puts out annually over 35,000,000 books and booklets.

YOUTH WELL INTO OLD AGE



Half of the long-livers in this country are Transcaucasians. In Georgia, for instance, there are 30 long-livers per every hundred thousand people compared with 1.5 in the USA, 0.6 in France and only 0.1 in Japan.

But even in Georgia, Abkhazia is noted for its records in this respect: there are 300 people aged 90 and over per a hundred thousand people and around 60 aged upwards of 100.

Most of them live in mountain villages on the Black Sea coast. Scientists believe that the mixture of mountain and sea air is conducive to a long life.

Nearly all long-livers are married with large families. Significantly, many of them have never been ill.

The highlanders are often asked for the "secret" of their long life. Their answers vary, but a typical one is: If I stop working I'll fall ill.

The Narzia ensemble of Abkhazian long-livers (only centenarians can join) is known far beyond the frontiers of Georgia. At an international competition in Budapest, it won the "Golden Peacock" Grand Prix.

All-weather loading

Not even a storm can prevent the handling of cargoes for ocean ships at the Lithuanian port of Klaipeda, now that a special all-weather complex has gone into operation.

The clamshell cranes that were used before could not be operated in strong wind or rain. To reduce idle time, hermetically closed bunkers were constructed with transshipment devices which enable 250 tonnes of bulk material to be offloaded from holds into railway trucks. As soon as the ship is moored, pneumatic transportation devices "pump" the cargo to the bunkers through elastic hoses.

The new invention also considerably increases the port's cargo-handling capacity. The dockers' productivity has gone up by one-fifth.

Nature knows best

In the Zhitomir Region in the Ukraine, it has been decided to change planting methods of man-made forests in order that they conform more closely to the needs of animals and birds.

Certain drawbacks have been discovered in the present methods used. It appears, for example, that wild animals and birds are reluctant to make their homes in pine forests planted in the traditional manner. Why? Such plantations are often droughty, supplies of grass and berries are inadequate, and there are few other things to eat. The solution is to plant woods with plenty of fruit trees and bushes. It is advisable that the trees be planted in checked order, close to the way they might grow wild, rather than in straight rows. Animals prefer such plantations and breed better in them.

Recently thickets of wild pear, apple and hazel trees, as well as mountain ash, sea buckthorn and viburnum have been planted in Ukrainian forests. Wild animals feed safe in such places and food supplies are plentiful.

Experts are of the opinion that these more natural methods of growing trees and shrubs will help maintain ecological harmony in our woods.

Improved method for weighing trains

An automatic scale which is now being produced in Odessa will make it possible to weigh moving trains twice as accurately as before.

The balance, equipped with wire strain gauges, is installed in concrete cushions under the track. When the train goes over the balance at 10 km per hour the weight of each truck is registered and transmitted to a computer. This makes possible complete automatic control of cargo dispatch and arrival at large mining, chemical and oil concerns. It also avoids the need for trains standing idle during such operations. The new scale can handle 200-tonne trucks.

At another veteran enterprise, the Frouze smelter at Konstantinovka, a powerful complex for calibrating metal has replaced assemblies which have worked out their useful service lives. When the electric furnace for the electrical steel casting industry goes into operation at the Lenin factory, the first metallurgical enterprise in the south of the country, the latter will become a major supplier of high-grade steel for bearings.

Apart from increased output and improvement in quality, this modernization process ensures a reduction in the share of manual labour and an improvement in working conditions for metallurgical workers.

Britain and other countries. Soviet pharmacologists also cooperate and maintain close contacts with corresponding institutes from CMEA countries.

The high quality and strict safety requirements imposed on Soviet medicines have made the latter popular throughout the world.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING ESSENTIAL FOR HAPPY MARRIAGE

V. Sytenko, senior research associate at Moscow University's Centre for studies of population problems, and Candidate of Sciences (Philosophy), speculates on how to overcome difficulties in family life. In TRUD newspaper.

From time immemorial newlyweds have embarked on their life together with the following words ringing in their ears: "Advice and love". As you see, advice (harmony, mutual respect, mutual understanding) comes first, and only then—love, though by rights it should be the other way round for, after all, it is all started with love. Mutual understanding is the key to family happiness, a genuinely magical key. It is not for nothing that in divorce cases "we don't get on" occupies third place in reasons given for divorce.

One of the main difficulties of married life, the author argues, is that the couple lives in full view of each other, with all their weaknesses, good, bad, or funny habits and big and small shortcomings bared. The categorical "we don't get on" very often conceals a reluctance or inability to adapt to each other, to keep one's temper in check, to sacrifice some things for the sake of keeping one's loved one by one's side and the family intact. It has been proved that some traits like tolerance, good nature and spitelessness contribute to marital bliss, while others such as imperiousness, rudeness, suspiciousness and egoism hinder it. Consequently, Sytenko concludes, one can and should get rid of the latter traits. This is exactly what is meant when they talk about building one's happiness.

Places to visit



MOSCOW PLANETARIUM

The Moscow Planetarium with its egg-shaped silver dome was erected in 1928. Its intricate instruments reproduce the movements of the sun, the planets and the stars, as well as eclipses of the sun and the moon, the sun's corona, and comets.



On the left: this is the apparatus that recreates the night sky below the dome at Moscow's Planetarium. Next to it is a platform from which the visitor can observe planets and stars through a telescope in daytime.

they can be located in the sky as well as on many other subjects that expand our knowledge of the Universe.

A visit to the Planetarium lasts slightly over an hour, the stars and planets being demonstrated by means of a new electronic instrument, "The Big Zeiss Planetarium", made in the GDR.

The Planetarium building is also used for concerts and plays.

GOLDEN GATES WAITING FOR YOU

After an interval of more than seven centuries, the heavy Golden Gates of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev have opened once more. This architectural monument of Kievian Rus is again on public view following restoration work.

According to "The Chronicle of Bygone Years" (the Russian Primary Chronicle), it was Yaroslav the Wise who built the Gates, the main entrance to the city. In 1037, together with the famous St Sofia Cathedral, the Gates and bronze-plated gates were only opened for special occasions—for the prince's knights

selling off to fight the enemy, for example, or on their return from campaign or for guests of honour and foreign ambassadors. It was here that the inhabitants of Kiev greeted the victorious troops of Bogdan Khmelnytsky.

Scholars and restorers have designed a special pavilion, a sort of outer casing, to protect

the Gates, which at the same time affords sightseers an excellent view of one of the oldest monuments in Kiev.

Kievans and guests can now see the old part of the Ukrainian capital from a viewing stand while a spacious indoor display is devoted to the defence structures of this 1500-year-old city.

UNESCO hydrology courses

At Moscow State University, the 13th session has opened of UNESCO's International Higher Hydrological Courses. This annual event is attended by experts from India, Algeria, Canada, Finland, Iran, Iraq, Bulgaria, the USSR and other countries.

The students will hear lectures by leading Soviet and foreign specialists. They will also be given a concise review of the present state of the science in each section of the programme and taken tours to research and educational centres in Moscow, Leningrad and Tallinn.

Each year, the session considers over 200 papers on a particular problem in hydrology, said, Stepan Vartazarov, the director of the course, in conversation with an "MNI" correspondent. Since they were set up, our courses have been attended by 610 Soviet and foreign students, from 52 countries, while lectures have been delivered by 57 or so foreign and some 400 Soviet scientists.

The whole system of classes, laboratory assignments, seminars and tours is geared to the requirements of qualified hydrologists and hydrogeologists who have experience of work in higher educational institutions.

search institutes, and in the central departments of the relevant state agencies.

At this year's meeting, we shall discuss scientific principles of water resources management, control and protection, a subject which is regarded as a priority by practically all the countries in the world.



In the museum for old studies at Moscow State University. Photo by Igor Kostikov

VIEWPOINT

Agro-industrial complex

Alexander IEVLEV,
Deputy USSR Minister
of Agriculture

Over the past few years, the agro-industrial complex (AIC) has been often mentioned by economists. It incorporates agriculture and related industries, as well as transport and trade networks. Functionally, AIC can be divided into three groups: a group for the manufacture of farm machinery, tractors, food making technology, specialized road transport, and fertilizers. This group is also concerned with construction in rural areas; a group for land and animal farming; a group in charge of the production of meat, dairy products, fish and other foodstuffs. Public catering is included in the latter group.

AIC unites all these functions into a single coordinated economic process.

Over the past 15 years, there has been a considerable increase in this country's economic power. The material and technological basis of agriculture has been consolidated and improved. This has created favourable conditions for the setting up of an agro-industrial complex. The amount of power available per worker has increased threefold, the area of irrigated and drained land has grown 1.7 times, and sales of fertilizers, by three times. Specialized animal farms and large poultry factories have been built and employ industrial methods. State and collective farms have become economically more interrelated, and advanced agro-industrial facilities are being built. This has facilitated a twofold increase in labour productivity in collective and state farms.

New agriculture-related industries have been created, including those producing machines for animal husbandry, for combined fodder production, for the microbiological industry and for pre-lab construction. Production capacities have grown in areas linked with harvesting, storage and processing of agricultural products. Over the past fifteen years, the fixed assets involved in food industries have grown 2.7 times. In other words, Soviet agriculture in the 60s has entered a stage of major mechanized farming and processing.

As a result, a 50 per cent annual increase in gross output was achieved in the 10th five-year plan period of 1976-80 as against that for the 7th five-year period of 1961-65.

The Soviet Food Programme for the period up to 1990 envisages the further development of AIC. In the current five-year plan of 1981-85, the USSR will build 243 thousand new dwellings, including 100,000 in the countryside.

This money is intended for housing and expanding the existing AIC production capacities, necessary to facilitate the planned growth in agricultural output.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET DEMOCRACY

In the new Soviet Constitution open government as one of the manifestations of democracy is identified as a cardinal direction in the development of the political system of Soviet society and as being a major item in the activities of the Soviets, writes Ye. Chagina, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR, in IZVESTIA.

Everyday practice has resulted in the elaboration of many different forms of open government, Chagina stresses: reports by deputies to voters and working collectives, for instance, reports by executive and administrative bodies of both Soviets and peoples' nomination to the press of forthcoming meetings with proposed agendas, discussion of the more important draft resolutions adopted at working people's meetings, at meetings of local residents, as well as surveys in the form of questionnaires... the list is endless.

Last year alone over 164,000 meetings, attended by over 10 million voters, were held in the republic to hear reports by deputies to the local Soviets, Chagina emphasizes.

People often judge the activities of the authorities by how they implement their proposals, these grains of popular initiative, Chagina continues. Over the past two and a half years over 11,000 such proposals have been realized in the republic — in answer to public demand 90 schools, 112 medical and 205 children's preschool establishments, as well as 123 consumer service facilities and 305 shops have been built.

SCIENCE IN AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan today is not only a country of oil rigs. It has a highly developed mechanical and electrical engineering, chemical, electronic and radio industry, as well as non-ferrous metal-smelting and other in-

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Irina ARKHIPOVA



Irina Arkhipova as Azucena in Verdi's "Il Trovatore".

Photo by Georgi Solovyan

Critics have often been unsure of how properly to describe the silvery high notes and the astonishingly wide range of Irina Arkhipova's mezzo soprano voice. A high-pitched contralto some have said, while others have come down in favour of dramatic soprano with sonorous bass notes. It is her voice that provides the clue to Arkhipova's mysterious charm — she is a soloist at the Bolshoi in Moscow. Whatever reasons critics may come up with to explain the secret of her success, in the final count, this has to be sought in her living voice.

Arkhipova has sung at La Scala (30 appearances), at the Grand Opera in Paris, at Covent Garden in London, as well as in San Francisco, New York, and with many other of the world's leading opera companies. Arkhipova, moreover, belongs to the charmed circle of topical opera stars who are especially invited by opera companies to take part in star productions—for an opera singer there can be no greater honour.

Irina Arkhipova was born and grew up in Moscow where she went to a school which put special emphasis on music studies. For a time, her enthusiasm for drawing and sculpting eclipsed her passion for music, and after leaving school, she became a student at the Architectural Institute. She continued singing, however, with an amateur student society, and later at evening classes at the Moscow Conservatoire. In the opera studio, Arkhipova sang "The Snow Maiden" by Rimsky-Korsakov. While for her graduation, she sang Lyubasha in "The Tsar's Bride". It was at this point that she felt she could make it as an opera singer, and this decided her final choice between singing and architecture.

Her performance as Carmen in Bizet's opera opened the door to the Bolshoi in Moscow. Since then, Arkhipova has travelled a long way — a road paved with one success after another. It is hard to think of any well-known operatic role which has not been sung by Arkhipova. In all parts moreover she invariably attains the summit of perfection. The list of old arias and romances sung by Arkhipova in solo concerts amounts to an anthology of Russian and world chamber vocal music. Her repertoire contains over seven hundred concert pieces of different epochs and styles.

Spotlight on Shostakovich

A four-volume monograph, "Dmitry Shostakovich, Life and Music", recently completed by Professor Sofya Khenkova, of the Leningrad Conservatoire, traces the career of this major Soviet composer. The monograph, the first major biographical work in music criticism of a 20th century musical genius, focuses on the relationship between art and the individual. The extensive documentary materials studied by the author, her many years of association with the composer and her conversations with his friends and pupils provide indisputable evidence of the unity of the composer's ethics and his creative pursuits. Shostakovich was a great personality and utterly sincere both in life and music.

Around 200 previously unpublished documents have recently come to light, the most interesting of them being the composer's musical autographs, searched for by the first and among them his first sketches of the play, "Salute, Spain!" by A. Adnogenov; a draft of a sonata dating back to 1941, and arrangements of folk songs. At early opera by Shostakovich, which he wrote for a finished cartoon, "The Tale of the Priest and his Wife's Balda" has been retrieved from the archives. It received its first production not long ago at the Leningrad Malyi Oper and Ballet Theatre. The book was by Sofya Khenkova.

DAYS OF FRANCE

A delegation of the France-USSR society, culture personalities and representatives of the French twinned cities have arrived in Riga, capital of Latvia, which is the venue for the Days of France in the USSR. The wide-ranging programme to be presented in Riga, Vent-

spils, Jurmala and other towns of the republic includes meetings with the guests, photo and about France, exhibitions by French artists, and performances by a Breton folk ensemble. The visitors will familiarize themselves with life in the republic.



Recently a first night performance took place at the Abel Kaul Opera and Ballet Theatre of Minsk ballet "Don Quixote". It was produced by N. Dudinskaya and K. Sergeyev from Leningrad Kirov Ballet Company.

POSTCARDS DEVOTED TO PUSHKIN

Three Moscow publishing houses recently issued printed sets of picture postcards devoted to the great poet, Alexander Pushkin.

One set, published by Planeta, shows places associated with Pushkin in Moscow. Sovetskaya Rossiya has issued a collection of photos of Mikhailovskaya, Pushkin's former estate which is now a protected state monument. The first in a series of postcards devoted to "Pushkin in the Pine Arts" (Moscow Pushkiniana) has been prepared for print by the Izobrazitelnoye Iskusstvo Publishers together with the Moscow Pushkin Museum. It includes reproductions of 18 portraits of the great poet and of his contemporaries — all in the museum's collection.

Exhibitions of Pushkiniana

are a permanent feature of life in the Soviet Union: they include displays of books, magazines, pieces of sculpture, paintings, drawings, badges, medals and so on.

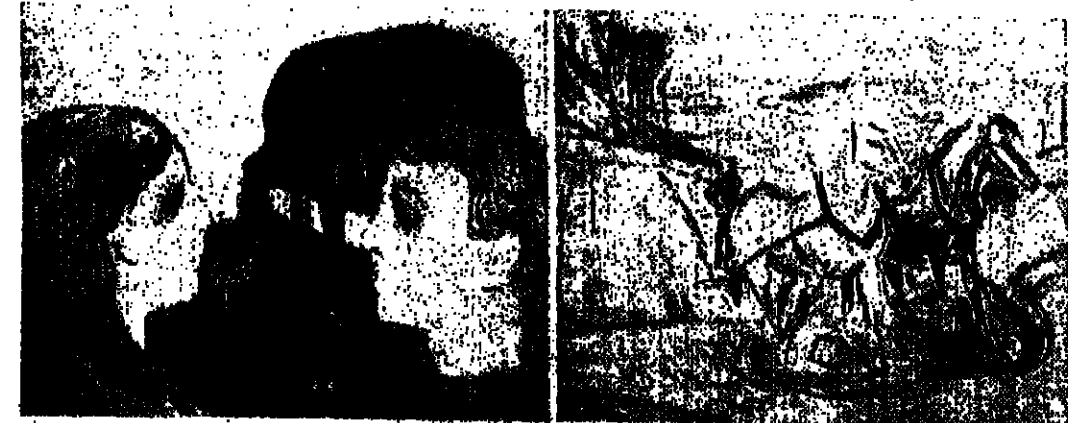
Picture postcards hold a special place in this array. They have been printed for the past ninety years and are a vivid proof of the undying affection for the poet. They also serve as historic documentary evidence of this universal love.

Miniatures: as a revived art

Uzbek craftsmen have revived the art of the Eastern lacquered miniature, whose secret was lost over three centuries ago.

The key to the mystery was found in early scrolls containing scraps of information on 13th-15th century lacquered miniatures. It has been established that this art, which specialists believed emerged in antiquity, had its heyday in the 13th century and was still popular three

centuries thereafter. The miniatures were used to decorate books and jewellery. During the feudal wars of the Middle Ages the art disappeared completely and by the 17th century all traces of it had vanished. Uzbek craftsmen have also revived many other traditional Eastern pursuits, for instance, the Bukhara art of gold casting and that of Samarkand ceramics.



An exhibition now on at the USSR Academy of Arts (21 Kropotkinskaya St) highlights the work of the outstanding Norwegian artist Edvard Munch (1863-1944). Most of the paintings on display came from the Munch museum in Oslo, bequeathed by the artist to his native city. Munch was responsible for the emergence of the Expressionist movement in

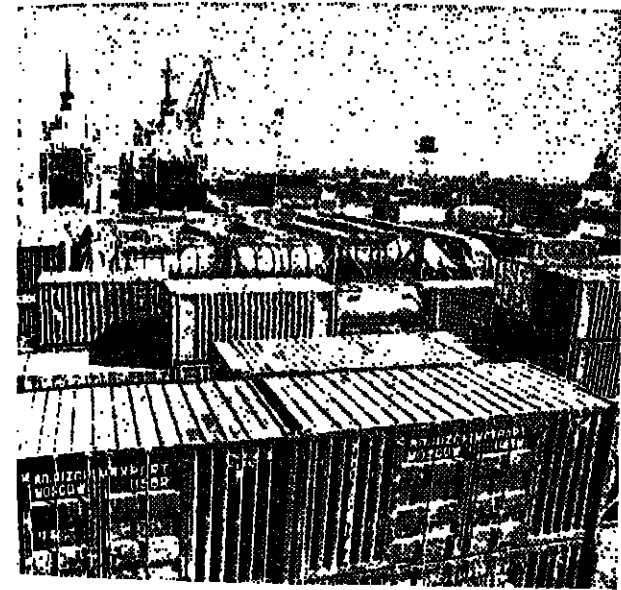
European art — a trend focusing on the spiritual world of man. On view in the galleries "Edvard Munch" will be, as well as many portraits of well-known people in the art world — Munch's contemporaries, and landscapes. Edvard Munch: "Attraction" (1893), "Spring Thought" (1916).

BUSINESS

GOLD MERCURY TO LATVIAN SHIPPING COMPANY

The Latvian Shipping Company was recently awarded a Gold Mercury for its successful business operations and its contribution to the promotion of contacts with foreign countries. Its ships call at over a hundred ports of the world.

Riga and Ventspils, the two biggest ports in Latvia, a Soviet Baltic republic, have over a hundred ocean-going ships — tankers, container carriers, ro-ro and refrigerator ships — home-ported to them. One of Europe's biggest container terminals has been started up in Riga, near the mouth of the Daugava River.



The Riga container terminal which despatches freight all over the world.

Growing frontier trade

The development of Soviet-Latvian border trade was discussed recently at a seminar in Riga. Taking part were representatives of Soviet organizations and more than 20 Finnish firms.

Opening the seminar, the director of the Leningrad section of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry N. Pashkov emphasized that the upwards of 20 years experience in cooperation between Leningrad and Finnish firms testified to the successful development of border trade.

While in the first year of cooperation, the Leningrad turnover in trade and exchange

operations was just over half a million roubles, last year it amounted to over 88 million roubles. Now Leningrad has contacts with over 300 Finnish firms. More than 500 Soviet enterprises and organizations deliver produce to Finland through border trade operations. There is a constant expansion in the range of mutually supplied goods which are also constantly updated. Leningrad's exports are characterized by an increased share of goods involving a greater amount of processing, for instance, construction materials and chemical goods.

Leningrad's imports include both consumption and industrial goods.

A 30-FOLD INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF TRADE

For forty years, business contacts have been maintained with Soviet foreign trade associations by the French firm of A. Gobert. In 1988, the firm was one of the founders of the French joint-stock company of Sogo which has now become well-established supplier of Soviet chemicals, medicines and portmanteaus to markets of France and many other countries. By 1982, the volume of trade between Sogo and its Soviet partners had grown more than thirtyfold. This was said at a press conference by A. Gobert, president of the above mentioned firm, who noted that Soviet-made ammonia, polyethylene, ether oils, dyes, paints and antibiotics were in particular demand on foreign markets in many countries. Successful development has marked the scientific and technical ties and cooperation between the Sogo society and the Soviet organizations, especially in the field of ether oils and synthetic aromatic substances.

Contacts and contracts

A session of the permanent CMEA commission on cooperation in power energy took place recently in Sayanogorsk. Measures resulting from the implementation of the CMEA Executive decision on commission activity as well as the work of unified power systems in CMEA member-countries in 1981 were considered.

The USSR State Committee for Radio and TV Broadcasting has signed a working protocol in Moscow with the Second West German Television, providing for a further expansion in 1982 of exchanges in television programmes about the life in the two countries and for making television programmes about the major events in the USSR and the FRG.

The 4th International symposium on problems of genetics and the industrial use of microorganisms has taken place in the Japanese city of Kyoto. Taking part were more than 1,000 scientists and experts from 33 countries, including the Soviet Union. The symposium discussed problems relating to the increasing production of foodstuffs as well as to the development of new sources of energy utilizing microorganisms.

Philately

18 stamp collections, presented by the All-Union Philatelic Society, are on display at "Philatex-82", an international exhibition of postage stamps which opened recently in Paris.

The Soviet collections comprise stamps, envelopes, postcards, and cancellations, stamps reflecting the history of the Soviet state, V. I. Lenin's life and work, and the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Some of the exhibits are dedicated to the history of the Russian and Soviet postal services. There are also rare stamps and letters, including some which date back to the 17th century.

This country has issued a postage-stamped picture envelope in commemoration of the exhibition.

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SOVINCENTR
VSESOUZNOYE OBEDINENIE

SOVIET ASSISTANCE PRAISED

Cabon's intention to develop cultural and scientific cooperation with the USSR has been declared in Libreville by G. Mayila, Minister of Education of that West African country. We are looking forward for the arrival in Cabon of highly skilled Soviet teachers who will

help us implement the plans for training technical specialists badly needed by our country's economy, he said. The minister highly praised the agreement for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries signed in August 1980.

SHIPBUILDERS COOPERATE

Thirteen passenger, merchant and technical ships will be manufactured this year by shipbuilders in Komarno, Czechoslovakia, on Soviet orders. Already shipped to the USSR is the three-deck beauty M/S "Semyon Budyonny" and by the end of the year the passenger ship "Georgi Zhukov" will leave the Danube for the Volga.

These ships bearing names of the glorious Soviet army leaders are the last in a series of nine similar ships built in Komarno for the USSR in the past seven years. Apart from pas-

senger motor ships the Komarno shipbuilders will launch this year eight bulkers of the "diver" type as well as three dredges.

The Komarno shipyards build their ships in close collaboration and cooperation with plants in the Soviet Union and other CMEA member-countries. The passenger ships are fitted with high-power diesels of Soviet make, while the USSR fits out all the Komarno ships with basic navigation and communication equipment.

Soviet stamps in Paris



WHAT'S ON!

June 15-18

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 16 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet). 18 — Khachatryan, "Gayane" (ballet), performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 18 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 19 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 18 — Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera). 17 — Dalibor, "Coppelia" (ballet). 18 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "Night in May". Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 15 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes". 17 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 18 — Loewe, "My Fair Lady".

FILMS

Waiting for Colonel Shalygin (Sverdlovsk Film Studios, USSR). A thriller about how a tank-and-file soldier was

given the task of reaching Colonel Shalygin at war in the fascist lines.

Cinema "Mir" (11 Tsvetny Blvd). Metro Kolkhozny.

Music of a Different Day (Sverdlovsk Film Studios, USSR).

Lyusya Belyaya, a pianist from music college, is working hard on a new form.

Cinema: "Novorossia" (17 Pushkinskaya St). 18 — Tatarsky, Larmontovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Art Club (9 Pushkinskaya St). An international exhibition of picture postcards, issued by Soviet, Hungarian and Czechoslovak publishing houses. Dailies, except Sunday, from 6 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most. Exhibition Hall, All-Union Society for the Protection of Nature (5 Vorovskogo St). An exhibition, "Folk Masters of the East and West". Daily from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbat.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berezhovskaya Embankment). 15 — Russian variety performers in "Young Bulgaria" programme.

17 — "Even Word" variety programme featuring Yevgeny Yezhov. 18 — Poushychiye.

Olga Chumachenko and Concert Band (12 Prospekt Katlinina). 15 — Karel Gott in "Variety of Czechoslovakia".

SPORTS

Rhythmic Gymnastics. Druzhba Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium. 16-18 — The 3rd Moscow Youth Games. 3 p.m. 1st day.

Women from Burevestnik, Spartak, Dynamo, Yunost and other clubs contest the title.

TRANSPORT HOURS

From 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. From 1 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. From 1 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Daily, except Sunday, from 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. To begin a cab 24-hour service, telephone 225-00-00. From 1 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

FOOTBALL

Moskvich Stadium of the Moscow Lenin Komsomol Car Works (46 Volgogradsky Prospekt). 15 — Moskvich vs Sirolet (Cherepovets). 5 p.m.

The teams represent the second league in the USSR championship.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 16 and 18 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

June 15-18

In Moscow, city and region, moderately warm weather is expected, with particularly severe outbreaks of showers, at the start of the period. Night (temperature): 8-13°C during the first two days (6-10°C later) and 14-18°C in the daytime.